BIG SANDY NEWS.

Aut inveniam viam, aut faciam.

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CAUSES OF STRIKES.

The Number, Location, Causes and Results of Strikes and Lock-Outs for the Year 1880.

Report of Mr. Joseph D. Weeks, Who Has Been Employed by the Census Bureau to Investigate Causes of the Labor Troubles.

WASHINGTON APRIL 24. Mr. Joseph D. Wecks, who has been employed under the Comme Hureau in making an invest gation into the number, ideation, causes and results of strikes and lock-outs during the calendar year 1981, has just completed his report. In his letter of transmittal to the Superintendent of the Centra, he says: "Those who inderstand the difficulties in the way of such an inventigation as this will not be surprised at its incompleteness, and especially at its failure to secure records of the number of employes engaged in all the strikes and lock-outs reported, as well as the number of days and amount of wages lost."

In the outset of the report he states that both the employers and employed, as a class, hesitate to engage in a strike or lock-out, especially aiter having experienced the disastrous effects of these industrial agitations. The condition of mutal respect and forbear since between these two classes has been grown not less frequent, but they are undertaken only, when it is felt that there is no other resource. He states that in his efforts to get information of sirthes, he sent out 1.20 Afreduars to both employees and employ-

cheen only, when it is felt that there is no other resource. He states that in his efforts to get information of strikes, he sent out 1,200 credulars to both employers and employers who were directly concerned, and he aside that most of the replies were received from employers and very few from the employers. The latter citier making no response or refusing the desired information, giving as their reason than it might be used to their disartvantage by the employers. From what returns were received he observed the tendency of the workmen to magnify a strike and of employers to disparage its importance, and as the bulk of the information came from the latter, the statements made in the report as to the number of strikes, the men concerned in it etc. are unferrated rather than the reserve.

The difference between a strike and a lock-out is stated to be the atopping of work in the first instance growing out of some demand or other action of the employers and in the latter instance from some demand or estion on the part of employers which is resisted by the workmen. It is some cases, by agreement between the employers or the employers work is stopped in case establishment because of the existence of a strike or a lock-out in another. Of the total number of strikes—the word being used to include both strikers and lock outs—reported in 1851, which was fill, Pennsylvania with 30. New York with 101 and the other required in 1852, which was fill. Pennsylvania with 30. New York with 101 and the other trades, where large bodies of men are collected together. The same is true of those engaged in personal and personal services. Domestic servants and the great body of unclassified interers, which the group include more than 23 per cent. If these engaged in personal and perfect into the papers.

The tenting of those charged in personal and perfect into the papers.

of the more important industries, especially noticeably in the boot and shee trades, methods of work and suless of the shop occasioned as many strikes as rates of wages. The results of only 451 strikes are reported, and of this number in per cent, were compromised and 47 per cent, were compromised and 47 per cent, were compromised and 47 per cent, were unsuccessful. Every strike in connection with hours of lation were unsuccessful, while those relating to pay ment of wages were uniformity succeeded. It should also be noted that strikes growing out of droutada for an advance are much more uniformity susuccessful than those against a reduction. "In conditions in the interest of the omployer to give in than to have his works stop. On the other hund, when trade is not so brish, it is to the advantage of the omployer to have his works stopped. In such cases the opposition to a demand for a reduction is not of little effect. The reduction comes or the works stop.

As to the results of strikes and lock-outs it appears that these depend largers on the condition of trade. In 18s, however, there was an era of remarkable prespects, and as result strikes were successful in a proportion of cases, doubtless much shove the average.

The Bureau of Enbor Statistics of Fennsyl-

was an era of remarkable presperity, and as a result strikes were successful in a proportion of cama, deubtiess much above the average.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of Pennsylvania in the investigation into strikes in that State for forty-six years, beginning in the state for forty-six years, beginning in 1833, states that 65 of the 135, of which the result was given, were successful. This corresponds, the report adds, in some degree with the results obtained in the present investigation. As this report shows that as per cent, were successful while of ner cent, were unsuccessful.

The Massachnestis report, however, shows a remarkable difference, only twelve per cent, being reported successful and seventy throe per cent unsuccessful. This shows that the industrial could tions in Massachuseits are widely different from those existing in other parts of the country.

It has been known, adds Mr. Weeks, to careful observers, that strikes are entiher so frequent ner so successful when undertaken in New Engiand as in other States.

In regard to leafes by strikes, the report states that from the of the 72 strike reported. Squres are given showing that the number of men idle in these cases were 125.

22, which includes only those man idle directly in connequance of the strike, and not those who may have been isted idle in other parts of the works or n other works by reason of the strike. There are 183 strikes concerning which no statement has been received as 10 the number of men idle. By approximation the number of swares, it is estimated that each of these men were idle inventy-seven days. The returns show that the ways which would have been insected to have been 1943, who ch, added to the above, while give a total operation of men idle. By approximation the number of men idle. By approximation the number of wares which we have been insected to have been 1943, the total loss of wages in the seven was successful the men received as other leven of reduction in the fact that the men acceived and the works run constanti

SETTLED IT AMICABLY. Philadelphia Brewer Deeds His Wife to One She Luved Better.

One She Loved Better.

READING, PL., April 22.—Max Rebstock, a Philadelphia brewer, Frieda Rebstock, his wite, a prepossessing young woman, and Albert Wolf, of this city, called at Al-

and Albert Wolf, of this city, called at Aiderman Scheetz's office here yesterday and had that official settle a novel suit between them. Mr. and Mrs. Rebstock were married three years ago. She is twenty-four years of age and moved in excellent so ciety among the Germans of Philadelphia. Wolf and Rebstock were vary close friends for years. Last year Rebstock sent his wife on a European trip. Several years ago she first met Wolf, a handsome young German. A strong attachment sprang up between the two which was quickly noticed by Rebstock. Alderman Scheetz was called upon to amicably adjust their marital difficulties. Mr. and Mrs. Rebstock signed a paper by which they agreed to separate, provided she gave him certain articles which he bought for her when they were married. Rebstock renounced all claim to the woman as his wife. Ke then left for Philadelphia. Mrs. Rebstock and Wolf were giarried yesterday afternoon, and will make their residence in this city.

RIOTING AT NEW YORK.

The Sugar Refiners Attack the Police and Beat Several Men Severely.

Beat Several Men Severely.

New York, April 22.—About 1:30 o'clock this afternoon the strikers at the flave-meyer Sugar Refining Works at Green Point began rioting. The police were called out in full force and attacked the strikers outnumbered and overpowered the officers, attacking them with staves and brickbats. Three policemen were arriously injured and removed to the hospital. One striker was seriously injured about the head by the cluis of the police and was also removed to the hospital. Several pistol shots were fired, but no one was injured by the cluis of the police and was also removed to the hospital. Several pistol shots were fired, but no one was injured by the bullets. After drawing the police from the works the krikers captured several wagons loaded with sugar and dumped the contents into the streets. The fighting, which began about 1:30 p. m., was quelled about 3:10 p. m., when reinforcements, from the Sixth, Fourteenth, Eighteenth and Sixtesth Precincts arrived, and the Seventh Precinct men, having been supplied with their night chubs, were better able to cope with the mob.

QUEER SLEEPING PLACE. An Old Man Dores Peacefully All Night in

Walkham, Mass. April 22—An old man of sixty named Murphy was brought to the police station and put to bed in an exhausted condition this morning. He was found at 7 a m. asleep in Beaver Brook, immersed to the neck in water and mud three feet deep. He bore every appearance of having been in the brook all night, as his clothes, outside and in, were drenched with water and black with mud, only one shoulder being dry. When his boots were drawn off about two quarts of muddy water flowed out of them, while his stockings and flannels, once white, were inky as Hambet's cloak. Apparently his mind was confused, and he could give no explanation of his conduct, or state where he belonged. He was breathing faintly at noon under the simulating effect of big herms of whisky, but his appearance indicated that death would shortly custic as a result of his long bath.

the neutral helt, which neither side has a right to occupy. The attack was smartly repulsed, and the Turks fled closely pursued by the Greeks. In their retreat the Turks abandoned two field pieces, which fell into the hands of the pursuers. The Greeks, at the end of the pursuers. The Greeks, at the end of the pursuers. The Greeks, at the end of the pursuers which were clearly unon Turkish territory. The Greek Government has ordered them to immediately evacuate these positions and to return to Greek territory. The disposition at Athens is to minimize the occurrence and treat it as an unauthorized affair of outposts, for which no reprisal is to be attempted.

Can Meyer Be Recovered.

WILESBARRE, PA., April 22.—All hope of recovering the bodies of the twenty-six miners entombed in No. 1 slope at Nantiminers entombed in No. I slope at Nanticoke has now been given up. A second
bore hole has been driven from the tunnel
to the main gangway, and it was discovered to-day that the latter was filled with
quicksund and water. It is now regarded
as a certainty that the men perished on
the first day of their imprisonment by being caught in the mass of falling sand and
rocks, and that their bodies can not be recovered.

Chinese Indemnity Bill. Washington, April 21.—Senator Morgan, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported to the Senate a bill to indemnify the Chinese for the losses and damages inflicted on them by the rioters at Rock Springs, W. T., in September last. It authorizes the President to designate not to exceed three officers of the United States to investigate and take the testimony of witnesses as to the nature and extent of the damage done to the persons and property of the Chinese.

Robbed the Mails for Years.

Bevenux, Mass., April 22—Edward T. Shaw, who for twelve years has carried the mail between the local postoffice and the railway station, was arrested to-day. He confessed to having systematically robbed the mails for several years, taking between three and five thousand letters, and obtaining upwards of \$1,500.

Justice in Indian Territory.

listice in Indian Territory.

Vinita, Indian Territory.

William Wilworth, a resident of Coal Hill. Ark, was robbed of \$1,500 by highwaymen Monday night. He had sold a lot of cattle, and was on his way home when an order to halt greeted his ears, and two Winchesters were presented. Wilworth was taken into a creek bottom near by, robbed, and kept about two hours. One of the robbers was Jim Proctor, a disreputable character; the other was a mulatto. Yesterday a posse of citizens struck the trail, and the robbers were overhauled. The command to surrender was not obeyed, and was followed by a volley from the posse. The robbers were killed, and the bodies left unburied.

CAPITAL ORGANIZING,

Not To Resist the Knights of Labor, But to Protect its Members.

A Huge Organization of the Several Tex-tile Industries of New England, With Millions of Capital.

Boston, April 23.—The Commercial Bulletin to-morrow will say: "The sudden and unexpected collapse of what threat-soed to be a serious strike at the Whitten-ton Mills, Taunton, was caused by the dissovery that that mill belonged to a buge organization of textile industries of New England, which has been formed so quietly that it has escaped all notice. This organization extends over Rhode Island and Connecticut and already includes forty-nine large woolen mills. This society was organized for mutual protection. It does not recognize the authority of the Knights of Labor in any way, but is prepared to use arbitration in the settlement of strikes. The organization is growing in aumbers, and it proposes to give each strike careful consideration and to assist only those magulacturers who are unfairly treated by their help. A second acciety, embracing all cotton mills of any importance in Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, was quietly completed, and elected its officers in Boston on Wednesday. The Massachusetts Leagus is the league of cotton mills to which woolen mills are to be admitted, while the Rhode Island society was formed by woolen mills are to be admitted, while the Rhode Island society was formed by woolen mills are to be admitted, while the Rhode Island society was formed by woolen mills are to be admitted, while the Rhode Island society was formed by woolen mills are to be admitted, while the Rhode Island society was formed by woolen mills are to be admitted, while the Rhode Island society was formed by woolen mills are to be admitted, while the Rhode Island society was formed by woolen mills are to be admitted, while the Rhode Island society was formed by woolen mills are to be admitted, while the Rhode Island society was formed by woolen mills are to be admitted, while the Rhode Island society was formation of auch an organization than many others, because it is composed of a number of large mills rather than a large number of large mills rather than a large number of small ones. The quiet organiza

POWDERLY | FIXED IT.

an Engine that Wouldn't Go.
Sr. Louis, April 23.—Some weeks ago an engine attached to a passenger train on the Michigan Central Road suddenly stopped. The place was between stations, and the engineer could neither start the engine some is true or those characted in profess on all and personal services. Domestic servants and the great body of unclassified abovers, and the great body of unclassified abovers which twell group include more than 12 per cent of those engaged in personal and personal services, do not strike in such a way as to get the fact into the papers.

The number of strikes reported in certain promifeen trades are as follows: 28 in iron making, and it in boot and shoe making.

Mr. Weeks thinks that the frequency of the strikes in transportation: 26 in printing trades; 18 in transportation with the papers and wholly que to the nagregation of the strikes near in the building trades and working the first more than twenty-fire personal and personal and personal and personal services. Sciemas 3 in printing trades; 18 in coal mining de in the textile trades; 18 in coal mining de in printing trades; 18 in printing trades; 18 in printing trades; give it. Nevertheless a man on the train knew this bookish-looking mechanic, and he said to the engineer at the next station: "The man who fixed your engine was General Master Workman Powderly, of the Knights of Labor." This happened when Mr. Powderly was on his way back from his trip to the West to examine into the troubles which led to the strike.

A Mother's Awful Crime.

KETPORT, N. J., April 23.—Seven miles south of this place lives J. Monroe Smith. Mr. Smith is lifty-five years old, and his wife forty-three, and the mother of six children ranging in age from nineteen years down to four. Some years ago the wife and mother was sent to an insane asylum and was discharged a year later, presumably curred. Last fall she had severe pains in her head and her husband sent her to her brother's house in Elizabeth, where she improved greatly and returned home a short time ago. This morning latter breakfast, she went to one of the outsuildings on the premises, and after awallowing a dose of 'Hough on Rata,' returned to the house with an axe concealed under her dress. Eva, her four-year-old daughter, was still sleeping when the mother entered the bedchamber. Lifting the axe above the sleeping child, the maniac mother brought it swiftly down, splitting the little one's head open, killing her instantly. She then attacked Rufus, aged thirteen, dealing him several savage blows on the head with the poll of the axe. Bessie, the 11-year-old daughter, begged for mercy, but the terrible bloodstained axe whirled in the air and went crashing into the fragile little head. The 18-year-old daughter to the awful work within. After a terrible struggle, the woman was secured. One of the children is dead, and the others are likely to die before morning. Mrs. Smith is herself in a very precarious condition. Mr. Smith is fifty-five years old, and his wife forty-three, and the mother of six chil-

Switchmen's Strike Ended. CHICAGO, April 28.—The Lake Shore switchmen's strike in this city is ended, the company having made a satisfactory arrangement with the men.

A Million Acres of Cotton Land Flooded in

Arkansas.

Heirna, Ark., April 23.—The levee on the Mississippi rivar broke last evening fifteen miles south of Heiena on the Arkansas side. The crevasse is forty yards wide, and it will be impossible to close it. As in 1882, one million acres of the most fertile cotton land in the Mississippi Valley will be covered by water from one to six feet deep. Planting operations were suspended three weeks ago, and cattle and farm stock were moved to the high lands. Unless the water recedes very fast the entire cotton crop in the overflowed district will be spoiled.

HORRIBLE DEATH.

Patal Mistake of a Boy in Tying a Repe Around His Waist.

Around His Waist.

Noroms, Ill., April 25.—On his return from town last evening Mr. Jacob Swarcy, living three miles east of here, missed some colts which he had left in the stable, and colts which he had left in the stable, and upon searching for them found them in a pasture, and attached to one of them by a halter was the dead body of August Middle-ramp, a boy about thirteen years old, who had been left at home. It is supposed the lad had attempted to lead the colt to water and carclessly tied the rope around his waist in a slip noose, when the animal, unaccustomed to being handled, pulled him down and dragged him until exhausted, as, although it appeared frightened, it did not run when approached. The boy's body was badly mangled and nearly cut in two by the rope, the knot of which was drawn to only about a four-inch noose.

FILLED A LIGHTED LAMP.

Three Women Undertake It and Have Died from Their Injuries CHICAGO, April 25.—Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Sterling, who is landlady of the Ster-ling House, on Adams street, was in the kitchen with her daughter Emma and Miss kitchen with her daughter Emma and Miss Whalen, a servant. One of them took a lighted lamp, and holding an oil can in one hand commenced to fill it. Suddeniy the oil was ignited, and the can exploded with a loud report. The burning fluid was scattered over Mrs. Sterling and her daughter, and their clothes were soon a mass of flames. Miss Whalen, the domestic, was not burned, but inhaled the gas and smoke. The fire department was summoned, and freeman aided in the efforts to extinguish the flames and save the lives of Mrs. Sterling and her daughter, but their aid cams too late. After several hours' intense suffering, all three of the women died.

TORNADO IN TEXAS.

Buildings Destroyed and People Injured, a Baby Fatally.

KILLESS, TEX., April 25.-A tornadoswept past Killeen this evening, about one mile from town. It struck the house of Jacob Uselton, demolishing the build-ing and injuring the entire family, the baby fatally. The Norman brothers' residence was also destroyed. The family were saved, having just taken refuge in a storm-house. The storm came from the northwest, and did considerable damage in the town of Killeen. Hall stones as large as hems' eggs fell, destroying regetation and fruit trees and breaking many window panes.

passed, leaving but half a dozen on the calendar. At \$15 p. m. the Searan came from the northwested did considerable damage in the lown of the delendar. At \$15 p. m. the Searan came from the northwested did considerable damage in the lown of the delendar. At \$15 p. m. the Searan came from the northwested did considerable damage in the lown of the calendar. At \$15 p. m. the Searan came in the calendar. At \$15 p. m. the Searan came in the calendar. At \$15 p. m. the Searan came in the calendar. At \$15 p. m. the calendar. At \$15 p.

Baltimore, April 25.—Henry Fryer, aged sixty-eight years, who for many years has been one of the gate-keepers of Draid Hill Park, was found dead last night hanging head down from a tree not more than ten feet from the gate. He had been training a wild rose vine to run up the tree and had no doubt lost his balance, and in falling caught his foet in a crotch of the limb on which he was standing. The body was accidentally discovered while it was yet warm.

Hydrophobia.

RED BANK, N. J., April 25.—Five weeks ago a little boy named Smith was bitten by a dog at Matawab. He said nothing about the matter until to-day. He was about the matter until to-day. He was taken ill on Thursday and symptoms of hydrophobia rapidly developed. He has suffered terribly from paroxysms, and to-day the doctors administered occaine to quiet him. It is believed that he will die before morning.

XLIXIII

WASHINGTON, April 19 - Executive communications were received. A bill was passing the creation of a fire-proof hall of fur the creation of a fire-proof ball of the creation. After some routing went into executive sees went into executive sees went into executive sees went into executive sees went into executive sees.

business the Bengie went into excessive session at 18:40 p. m., for the further consideration of the Mexican Weil and L'Abra treaty.

House.—A number of bills and resolutions were introduced under the call of States. A resolution making the bill to herease the mayal establishment a continuing special or order from April 22 to April 27, was lost. A bill was passed extending the immediate delivery system by establishing it within the earrier delivery, limit of any free delivery office and within one mile of any other post-office the P stimuster General may designate. The following measures were then passed: providing for the sale of the Cherokee Reservation. In the State of Arkanina: resolution for the sale of the Cherokee Reservation. In the State of Arkanina: resolution string May 27 and 25 for the consideration of business from the Indian. Commission. Resolutions. Setting apart the let and 8th of May for Territorial Commission business. Mr. Murphy (1a.), endeavored to have May 6 set apart for the consideration of the Hennephi Cania bill. Lost-yeas 11g, mays 10g, not two-thirds.

Washington, April 20.—Senara.—Executive communications were received. A bill was introduced for the retirgment of disabled officers of the army. At 11:45 p. uniter some discussion rejected the treaty for the reopening of the Weil and Ls Abra claims by a vote of 28 to 28-not two-thirds. A number of nominations were confirmed.

House.—The Ways and Means Committee reported a joint resolution to give notice to terminate the Hawaiian treaty. Bills were reported furing the salaries of U. S. District Judges at \$5,000; to regulate commercial sales by sample, price 18st, etc. between residents of the several States and Territories; to create the office of Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs; for the relief of Wm. McGarraghan; to provide for the study of the nature of alcoholle drinks and narvoites, and their effects on the human system, in the military and narvoites, and their effects on the human system; in the military and narvoites, and

the House adjourned.

Washington, April 21.—Shnath.—A resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee inquiring what legislation was necessary to require the U.S. Courts to prevent the wasteful appropriation of the assets and receipts of railroad property in their possession. Four hundred private pension bills were then passed, leaving but half a dozen on the calcustar. At 4:10 p. m. the Senate wont into executive session, and at 4:45 p. m. adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—SENATE.—Not in session.

HOUSE.—The session was continued from it o'clock until near noon on the river and harbor bill. After adjourning, Friday's session was opened. The President's message on the labor troubles was read. Mr. Spring or moved to refer it to the Committee on Labor. Mr. Butterworth meved its reference to the committee of the whole. The latter motion was lost—yeas 77, hays 147. After a lively debate in in which Messas. Butterworth, Raudell, Gibson W. Val, O'Niell, McCreary and Springer took part, the message was referred to the Committee on Labor, with testructions to report on or before May 15. The Senate bill in aid of a National mouument at Plymouth, Mass., was passed. Mr. Voorhees, of Washington Territory, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Bules to inquire whether L. D. Swett, of Maine, or any other ex-member of the House admitted to the floor, is interested as agent or attorney for corporations or claims. The resolution was finally modified as as to omit the name of Mr. Swett, and providing for a select committee of five members to carry on the inquiry. The modified resolution was adopted. The private calendar was then taken up. At 4:40 p. m. the House took a recess until 7:50 p. m., the night session being for the consideration of pension bills.

Washington, April 24.—Senatz.—Not in session.

The Convicts at the Greenwood Mines.

Frankfrort, Kr., April 25.—The feonvicts employed at the Greenwood Mines were examined yesterday by Governor Knott and Cabines. Sensational stories of the infliction of barbarous punishments were disproved. The State troops will remain, as the free striking miners and others open as the free from military protection.

Gored to Death by a Cow.

Caldwell, O., April 24.—Mrs. Lizzie Way, wife of Charles Way, of Grayeaville, Monroe County, was gored to death by an infuriated cow which she was milking. The cow's horn peased through her neck, causing almost instant death.

Church-Spire Shattered by Lighting.

Church-Spire Shattered Church was strucked by Lighting and shattered its

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market-We quote 1885 tobaccos as follows for ful

one bour.

House.—Mr. Thompson, from the committee on criminal laws reported the bill designed to suppress the spread of pieuropneumonia. Il provides that any person who shall bring into the State any cattle known to be infected with pieuropneumonia, shall be deemed guilty of felony, or any pirson who keeps in his possession cattle known to be affected with this disease and allow them to come in contact with other cattle, shall be deemed guilty of felony. For either of these offenses punishment is confluement from one to three years at hard labor in the penitentiary. Any one who has in his possession cattle known to have been exposed to pleuropneumonia shall confine them in an inclosure through which no stream of water runs, at not less than six hundred feet from any highway or common, at least six consecutive months after such shall be deemed guilty of misdemennor and fined from \$500 to \$1,000, and be confined in the county juil from three to twelve months. Any person who shall dispose of any cattle known to have been afflicted with contagion shall be fined from \$500 to \$1,000, and be confined in the county juil from three to twelve months. It shall be the duty of the county judge, when complaint has been made to him that any person has in his possession infected cattle and deeded, and if infected the latter shall be killed and their bodies bursde or buried; any person who has in his possession promises that have been occupied by infected cattle and deeded, and if infected the latter shall be killed and their bodies bursde or buried; any person who has in his possession promises that have been occupied by infected cattle and deeded, and if infected the latter shall be killed and their bodies bursde or buried; any person who has in his possession promises that have been occupied by infected cattle and deede, and if infected the latter shall be killed and their bodies bursde or buried; any person who has in his possession promises that have been occupied by infected cattle and decede, and if infected the latter House .-- Mr. Thompson, from

day, but it will come up to morrow and be disposed of.

Phankfort, April 22.—Senate.—Bills passed: House bill probibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in Livingston County. House bill probibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in Caldwell Chauty. A bill appropriating 25,000 to the widow of George Cassell, of Payette County, was lost. Cassell was summoned by the shoriff in August, 1884, to assist in canturing some escaped convicts, and was killed in the discharge of his duty. A motion to reconsider was referred, and the hill may pass when it comes up again. The Revenue hill was then taken up, and the section relating to taking of banks was discussed till the end of the session.

House.—The Newton Craig claim occupied nearly at of the session, and the bill was finally passed, though a desperate effort was made to defeat it by members refusing to vote, but the friends of the bill, headed by Owens and Jackson, carried every thing before them. An amendment was adopted leaving it to the discretion of the Commission as to whether they should allow interest on the chim of hol.

Pransport, April 22.—Senate.—Consideration of the revenue bill was laid over until

leaving it to the discretion of the Commission as to whether they should allow interest on the cibim of not.

Frankfour, April 22.—Senate.—Consideration of the revenue bill was laid over until Diesday. The regular Lunatic Asylum appropriation bill was amended as follows: Making apprepriations to Ancorage Asylum of \$40,000 instead of \$52,00°, and appointing force Commissioners to distribute the amounts appropriated by Mr. J. R. W. Smith, providing that the douts of the Asylum amounts appropriated; by Mr. J. R. W. Smith, providing that the douts of the Asylum. After the adoption of these amendments, the bill passed. It reduces the per capita to inmates from \$455.00 x 100.

After the adoption of these amendments, the bill paper printing \$20,000, and \$1,000 annually hereafter, to the beaf and Dumb Asylum at Danville, and it was passed.

House.—Mr. Strauss sent to the Clerk's dosk and had read an article in a Cinetinal daily concerning crusity to convicts at Greenwood, also some telegrams denying the correctness of certain statements. None of the legislative committee will go to Greenwood with the Sinking Fund Commissioners. The Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor and Treasurer have gone to Greenwood the Senate bill to establish the Nineteenth Judicial District, composed of Estill, Powell, Lee, Clay, Perry, Letcher, Knott and Breathits Counties. An amendment adding Wolfe to the new district was adopted, The bill then passed. Magodin was transferred from the Sixteenth to the Thirteenth District. A bill making wire fences and ownge orange hedges lawful fences within the meaning of the statute was passed. Adair County was exempted from its optication, Governor Knott and In measure of Interesting Inquers in New Eiberty election predict of Owen County.

Miscellaneous ftems.

James H. Hunsox fell from the Ohio river bridge at Louisville into a barge. Ha was terribly and fatally mangled.

Robert Fowlers, murderer of Miss Lida

Burnert was bunged at Morganfield. James Sarger on and a colored m pamed trang Grant were drowned in the , var at Blend Bridge in Woodford County, by the cups was of a boat. Sayre is a widower with mane children. Grant leaves